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giving to the arbitral award in the North Atlantic Fisheries dispute a space nearly equal to that devoted to all documents touching neutrality; or for the inclusion of the recent treaty between the United States and Columbia, which in all likelihood will never be ratified. But to criticize thus would be to measure the work against a task which the author never undertook, rather than to give him the credit due for accomplishing his task of illustration so excellently as to achieve at the same time a work of unique value for reference.

ROBERT T. CRANE.

The Great Society. By GRAHAM WALLAS. (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914. Pp. xii, 383.)

Mr. Wallas' latest book is an essay in social psychology. He makes an analysis of the general social organization of a large modern state, pointing out inadequacies and considering possibilities of improvement. He manifests an extent of vision and an amount of knowledge that make his observations inspiring and suggestive, but the work does not escape from the vagueness and subjectivity that are the ordinary characteristics of works upon social psychology. Mr. Wallas discusses such topics as fear, pleasure, pain, happiness, the psychology of the crowd, the organization of thought, the organization of will in a way that affords intellectual enjoyment, but one does not seem to arrive anywhere. As to this, it should be said, however, that the book does not aim to do more than to state problems that must be solved in organizing the great society, with suggestions as to solutions. Mr. Wallas' views are always worth considering, but at times it must occur to one whether he is not really engaged with English particulars when he purports to be dealing with universals. The political color of the chapter on the "Organization of Thought" is distinctly English and in general the work seems to be a consideration of the situation and prospects of a particular great society—that which has been produced in the course of English history.

HENRY JONES FORD.

Essai sur la légitimité des gouvernements dans ses rapports avec les gouvernements de fait. By RAYMOND GAUDU. (Paris: Librairie Felix Alcan. Pp. xviii, 821.)

The question of determining the legitimacy of de facto governments which come into power in ways not provided for by the constitution of

state is a problem which has come home to us with peculiar force by reason of recent events in a neighboring country. To examine upon what theoretical principles the authority of *de facto* governments has been justified in the past is to go down to the very basis of political theory, to challenge the nature of the state itself. For state and government while separable in concept are inseparable in fact.

After an introductory chapter in which the abstract elements of his subject are set forth the author enters upon a detailed historical presentation of the theories that have been held concerning the legitimacy of *de facto* governments. This is doubtless the more valuable portion of the work to the political scientist. Beginning with the theories of Thomas of Acquin we are led step by step from one school to another down to the latest theories advanced in France and Germany. One cannot but be struck with the persistent recurrence of old doctrines under new forms and with the varying fortunes of abstract principles when applied to the concrete conditions of different centuries. The principle that the legitimacy of governments is based upon the necessity of the social order, i.e., that the existence of a government finds its justification in the fact that it accomplishes the purpose for which governments are consciously or unconsciously established, namely, the welfare of the social body, was very differently conceived in the minds of St. Thomas and of von Jhering. Both arrive at conclusions which when abstractly stated seem not unlike, but the grounds upon which they base their deductions are as far apart as theology and positive law.

As an alternative to this subjective test there is the theory held by Pufendorf, Locke, Vattel, Rousseau and others that the legitimacy of a *de facto* government is based upon the sovereignty of the people, whether as inherent in the ultimate decision of popular approval or disapproval or as expressed in written constitutions. But public opinion is not readily ascertainable at times when *de facto* governments come into power; indeed, except in cases of vacancy, the very circumstances which make it possible for *de facto* governments to be set up make it impracticable to ascertain the popular will. Lastly, there is the theory which attempts to combine the necessity of the social order with the rights of individual liberty and of popular sovereignty. This harmonizing of two divergent theories seems to the author to be the true solution, at least to the extent of reconciling the principle of the necessity of authority with the practical consequences of the sovereignty of the people.

The second part of the treatise is devoted to a study of the various

de facto governments which have been set up in France since 1789. With admirable skill the author develops from the history of the times and from the motives of the persons forming such provisional governments the theoretical principles upon which their conduct was based or pretended to be based. In conclusion M. Gaudu gathers up the threads of the two preceding parts and passes a general criticism upon the theories in their abstract form and as illustrated in history. The whole study is an excellent example of the scientific work in theoretical and practical politics with which recent French writers have enriched the field of political science.

CHARLES G. FENWICK.

Foreigners in Turkey. By PHILIP MARSHALL BROWN. (Princeton University Press, 1914. Pp. iv, 118.)

Of the many favorable impressions created by this book, perhaps two most deserve recording. One is the value of its contribution to our knowledge, and the other is the exceptionally scholarly manner of its presentation.

Use has been made chiefly of Italian and French studies and of the Ottoman collection at Harvard University to supplement an investigation undertaken while the author was in the American diplomatic service at Constantinople. So little of that material is generally accessible to American students that the book fills a hitherto almost unoccupied field.

The book offers something more than an historical account of the capitulations and an analysis of existing extraterritorial rights in Turkey. It presents a thesis as to the proper basis for the solution of the abnormal situation of Turkey in international law. It shows that although the immunities of foreigners are sustained by duress, yet in their origin they arose from a free and spontaneous grant by the conquering Moslems at the very moment of their supreme triumph. The author therefore maintains that these privileges of foreigners should be regarded, not as exceptions to international law, but "as evidence of a more enlightened and a more liberal interpretation of the law of nations than has yet been granted in Europe." While urging the justice to Turkey of modifying the capitulations the author argues a tendency in international law to acceptance of the principles of a limited immunity of aliens from the jurisdiction of the territorial sovereign.

ROBERT T. CRANE.